The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Continuation of Ex-Judge Porter's Address.

A Juror Overcome by the Heat.

NEW YORK, May 25, 1875.

Ex-Judge Porter, before resuming his argument for the defense in the Tilton-Beecher suit, said he would close to-day, and Mr. Evarts, on the same side, would immediately follow. He then continued his address to the jury, and said: If Beecher had debauched Tilton's wife, do you think he (Tilton) could ask a committee of Christian men to acquit Beecher? He makes and utters a recantation of this charge of adultery, and then comes into a court of justice and asks for a verdict. This paper could not have been prepared to protect his wife's honor, because she had then left his roof three days before this paper was prepared, and was living in the house of Mrs. Ovington. The accusation of Sunday was false, and on Tuesday he retracted it, because he knew it was false.

Mr. Porter then spoke of the lady who had been malignantly traduced, but by the man who had not hesitated to falsely accuse his own wife and his honored pastor. Mrs. Morse had no advocate, and therefore she was a fit victim of this

Leader of Free Love,

but this lady commanded a degree of respect which would never be obtained by Theodore Tilton, neither in this city or any other place. This is the man who was endeavoring to keep his wife's disgrace from becoming known, and all he had to do was to keep his Apollo-like lips closed—these lips which Elizabeth R. Tilton loves to this day. Was it for such men as these the law interposed and was sustained in the courts? Francis D. Moulton was one of

A Class of Dangerous Men.

Two years ago he was a leading member of one of the most trustworthy firms in this city. To-day, through some cause, that great house has met with the disaster threatened Plymouth church. Frank Moulton was early brought into relation with Benjamin F. Butler from the suits in which his firm were engaged. The prosecution in that case were pushed by the informer Jayne, and, oddly enough, the prosecution's counsel was Benj. F. Butler. When the litigation ended a firm friendship sprang up between these two parties, Moulton, the informer and informer's counsel. The plaintiff's party had endeavored by fraud and stratagem to secure Tracy's services as counsel for Beecher, and Thomas J. Shearman, another of the defendant's counsel, kept them all at bay. When Butler was rejected as one of the counsel for Beecher, he drew up one of the most adroit and able papers ever published, which was intended to kill Beecher at one blow, and which was put forth at the time as Moulton's own production. Moulton was either a true man or a false one. In the middle of January, Moulton swore that on the first of that month there was a partial separation of the firm, and that he was in the firm with Robinson; that was either true or false. When Robinson was on the stand he was asked when Moulton ceased to be a member of that firm, and answered: "Our partnership ceased on the 1st of January, in pursuance of an agreement made about a year ago."

Who Lies?

Which of these two men lies? No man could doubt it was Francis D. Moulton. Tilton and Moulton had conveyed to the jury an impression in their testimony that the claim of seven thousand dollars against Bowen was a claim which Bowen never denied. There was good reason for this; for right behind it lay a clue to the charge of blackmailing. The tripartite agreement would have bound any person but a barbarian, as was important to the plaintiff to word the charge of blackmail to show that Bessie Turner should be sent away as being dangerous to Beecher, and Moulton said she was a dangerous person. Her sending away was a mean contrivance of Tilton and Moulton after getting her to sign a retraction of her charges against Tilton.

The Letter of Resignation.

The counsel spoke of the letter of resignation, and read from it the expression: "I tender hereby my resignation of Plymouth church." This was like "standing on the bank of a moral Niagara," or accomplishing rape by means of a paroxysmal kiss. During all this time, when these parties were writing letters to one another, there were no expressions used in them like "adultery" or "criminal intercourse," but Beecher were those of a Christian gentleman, and yet when they met it is stated that these terms were used in their conversations.

Moulton's Inconsistency.

This man Moulton, who professes to believe that Henry Ward Beecher was an adulterer, liar and debauchee, he takes into his own house and tells the wife of his (Beecher's) offense. He hangs Beecher's picture, the portrait of the debauchee, in his own parlor, to be seen by his own boy, and commits this man to the charge of his wife. When he leaves them together he permits his adulterer to visit his bed chamber. Aye, said counsel, and permitted him to kiss his (Moulton's) wife in his presence. Frank Moulton does not deny that when Beecher crossed his threshold he saluted Mrs. Moulton with a kiss. Theodore Tilton, who was there many times, does not deny that the pastor of Plymouth church saluted Moulton's wife with a kiss. What lays behind and beneath all this? The counsel urged the incompatibility of this conduct of Moulton's if the charge of adultery were true.

Moulton's Anger.

Mr. Porter then referred to Moulton's anger when he learned from Tracy that the latter knew of Beecher's payment of five thousand dollars, and when Tracy asked Moulton if the charge of adultery became known, the public would wish to ascertain why the payment of five thousand dollars was made.

The Court here took the customary recess of one hour. Among those present on the bench at the morning session were Edward W. Stoughton, Wm. M. Morrow, United States District Attorney of California; Judge Dillon, of the Circuit Court of Iowa, and Judge Joseph Jervis, of West Chester, Pa.

After the recess Mr. Porter continued his address to the jury. He spoke of the extraordinary fact that a man like Moulton, according to his own statement, delivered over his wife to the companionship of a man whom he knew to be a hypocritical debauchee, and that he had a portrait of this adulterer hanging in his drawing room.

Blackmail.

Judge Porter said no one who had heard the testimony could doubt that his was a case of blackmail. When one of the most learned of lawyers of the New York bar was spoken to about the case, he unhesitatingly pronounced it one of blackmail, and he was right. As long as the money was there those charges were kept in the background, and when the money failed these charges were brought forward. If Moulton believed in the truth of the charge of adultery against Beecher, and he swears to it, then his was a blackmailing transaction.

The counsel said that ex-Judge Morris, in his opening, stated that Frank Carpenter could be called to the stand and would testify that Beecher confessed his adultery to him. Yet the case had closed and this was has not appeared to swear it. When Moulton said to Beecher that Tilton threatened to publish the scandal unless Bowen did him the seven thousand dollars which he claimed, Moulton said that he would pay it out of his own pocket to save Beecher. If wanted, said counsel, to force the payment of this money out of Beecher or his friends. There was the panel-house game exposed, said Mr. Porter, throughout this whole case. The original aim of Moulton was to get Tilton back on the *Independent*, and their devices and plans changed. These men, Tilton and Moulton, were shams, who pretended to be Christian men. Tilton pretended to be thought the most magnanimous man on earth for forgiving Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Jaffrey, one of the jurors, at this point (four o'clock) complained of being ill in the heat of the room, and Judge Neilson adjourned the Court.

The Alleged Murderer of Mabel Young Arraigned—The Prisoner Confesses that He was Not in his Right Mind on Sunday, but Maintains His Innocence—The Missing Lawyer's Defalcation.

BOSTON, May 25.—Thomas W. Piper, the alleged murderer of Mabel Young, was arraigned to-day. A person who passed the Warren street church about the hour of the murder identified Piper as the man he saw looking from the belfry window to the ground. Several little girls have stated that Piper has endeavored to entice them into the church at various times. The latter confessed this morning that he was not in his right mind on Sunday, but maintains his innocence.

Recent estimates of the defalcation of William Jackson, the missing lawyer, place the amount to over $700,000. It is said that Jackson is in Vermont, but it is generally believed that he has carefully provided against arrest, and is on his way to Europe. No steps have yet been taken to secure him.

Election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by the Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25.—The General Assembly, in grand committee, to-day, elected Henry Lippett Governor and Henry Howard Lieutenant Governor. The officers chosen were in and the election completed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Prussia Suppressing Convents.

The Duchesne Conspiracy Case.

BELGIUM.

Confidence in the Government.

BRUSSELS, May 25.—The Senate has unanimously adopted a vote of confidence in the Government in respect to its conduct of the correspondence with Germany.

The Duchesne Case.

The Ministry has given notice that it will introduce a bill providing for the punishment of offenses similar to that of Duchesne. The papers in the case of Duchesne have been handed to the German Ambassador, with a note explaining that the investigation was exhaustive, and nothing has been discovered beyond letters which are already made public, and which do not bring Duchesne within the scope of any penal code. The note adds that the Government will propose an amendment to the law by which proposals of murder will be made punishable the same as threats.

ITALY.

New Cardinals.

ROME, May 25.—In the consistory to be held on June 24th, Monsignori Pacca, Vitelleschi, Simeoni, Antici, Mettei, and Serafini, Bishop of Viterbo, will be created Cardinals. His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey is expected to arrive in Rome before the Consistory to choose his title.

The Pope Still Indisposed.

The Pope was ill yesterday, and is not better this morning. On Saturday last he received, as usual, many deputations.

FRANCE.

The New Committee of Thirty.

PARIS, May 25.—The Assembly to-day elected thirteen members of the new Committee of Thirty. All belong to parties which support the new Constitution. Among them are MM. Laboulaye, Cezanne, Ricard, Ferry and Picard. The seventeen other members remain to be elected by a second ballot, as none of the candidates received a majority. Among the candidates were M. Gambetta and two deputies of the Right. No Bonapartists offered themselves for places on the committee.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Mutiny on the Schooner Jefferson Borden.

LONDON, May 25.—Wm. Smith, an American seaman, one of the mutineers on the schooner Jefferson Borden, said, on examination to-day, that the Captain frequently ill-treated the crew, the food was bad and insufficient, and they were often required to work from thirty-six to forty-six hours on a stretch. Owing to illness further hearing was adjourned for two weeks, when it is expected the other prisoners would be in attendance.

GERMANY.

Suppression of Convents.

BERLIN, May 25.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed bills for the suppression of convents and relative to the administration of Church property.

ST. LOUIS.

The Women Organizing for the Centennial Celebration—Cerebro Spinal Meningitis Among the Horses.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—A large number of ladies and gentlemen gathered at the Lindell Hotel last evening for the purpose of meeting Mrs. E. G. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, President of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, with a view to determining what action should be taken by the women of this city and State in connection with the Centennial celebration. Mrs. Gillespie, in a few remarks, stated the object of her visit, and Mrs. Dr. Dickinson, a member from Missouri of the Centennial Executive Committee, delivered an address to the women of the State, urging earnest action and co-operation in the celebration of the nation's anniversary. An executive committee of one hundred and twenty-five of the most prominent ladies of the city, headed by Mrs. General Sherman, was then appointed to take charge of the matter, and the meeting adjourned.

The *post mortem* examinations of horses that have died by the disease prevailing here, made by a number of prominent physicians and veterinary surgeons, show conclusively that the disease is cerebro-spinal meningitis. The malady is not spreading much, and yields quite readily to treatment.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian General Assembly at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, this morning, an unsuccessful effort was made to have the action of the Assembly on the report of the Conference Committee with the Presbyterian Church South reconsidered.

A resolution was adopted recommending ministers generally to pray and lead their churches to pray for the averting of the impending grasshopper plague in the West.

Presbyterian General Assembly South.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning the special committee to whom was referred the matter of friendly relations between the Northern and Southern Churches reported that while they greatly regretted the conference at Baltimore last January was unsuccessful in bringing the two great bodies together in friendly and cordial relations, they heartily endorsed the position of their committee as the only one they could have taken under the circumstances.

TENNESSEE.

The State's Responsibility for the New Issue of the Bank of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, May 25.—Chief Justice Nicholson delivered an elaborate opinion in the Supreme Court yesterday, relative to the State's responsibility for the new issue of the Bank of Tennessee. The suit originated on a petition of Jacob Bloomstein, in a common law court, for a peremptory mandamus requiring Thomas A. Sneed, tax collector of Davidson county, to receive from him one hundred and thirty dollars in notes of the Bank of Tennessee, issued after May 6th, 1866, in payment for his State taxes for the year 1875. The Court below refused to grant a mandamus, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court. Judge Nicholson sustained the decision of the lower Court.

Whisky Seized—The Recent Sale of the Water Works Set Aside.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—Gen. R. F. Patterson, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, to-day seized and libeled sixty-one barrels of whisky in the house of H. H. Mette & Sons, of this city, purchased by them of G. Rensberg of St. Louis. Mette & Sons are believed to be innocent holders, having purchased it in good faith.

The recent sale of the water works here has been set aside by the consent of the counsel, and owing to a large crop of injunctions growing out of the sale, the trustees will hold possession of the works and sell them again on sixty days' notice.

Miners Resuming Work.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., May 25.—Lentz, Bowman & Co.'s collieries at Mount Pony City resumed operations yesterday at twenty per cent. reduction on the basis of 1874 for one month, after which a permanent arrangement with the men will probably be made. An early resumption in the entire anthracite regions is expected.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

Two Boys and a Man Found Dead at Hazleton Furnace.

The Youngstown *Register and Tribune* says two boys named Frank Tilden and John Lord, aged respectively fourteen and fifteen years, together with a tramp unknown, came to their deaths by suffocation by the gas emanating from the furnace at Hazleton, some time Saturday evening or Sunday morning. Frank and Johnny started from their homes Saturday morning to go fishing, and Frank carried with him a knife, fork and spoon which they intended to use in cooking a dinner of fish in the woods to carry out a romantic idea that seems to have actuated them. Frank came home for his dinner but John didn't. In the afternoon the boys were playing ball on the commons at the foot of Market street until about five o'clock, when they got on a train of cars and rode to Seymore station, below Lowell. Here they met the train for Youngstown and they got aboard of this, and were told by the Express Messenger that if they could keep out of the way of the conductor they could ride. When the train reached Lowell they were put off. Frank wanted to give his playthings, knife, wallet, etc., to secure his ride. The express messenger told them to jump aboard again as soon as the train would start, and the messenger started to conceal them, but the baggage master found them, stopped the cars and put them off, against the protestations of the messenger. It was now getting dark, but the boys could be seen following the cars up the railroad track. That was the last trace of them up to the time they were found dead the next morning. It is supposed, however, that after being put off the train that they followed, tired and hungry, to Hazelton, and that here their strength gave out and they crawled into the casting house and laid down for their last sleep on earth.

Young Tilden was the son of D. V. Tilden, Esq., ex-President of Councils, and Lord was a nephew of J. H. Bushnell, Esq. No one knew anything about the man, and was buried at Youngstown. All three were lying dead close to each other.

SECOND EDITION

LANCASTER.

The Republican State Convention To-day.

The City Crowded with Politicians.

Governor Hartranft's 'Nomination Assured.

The Contest Over the State Treasurership.

Third Termism to be Repudiated.

Special to the Gazette.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 25, 1875.

This ordinary quiet little town, in the rich region of Lancaster county, is densely crowded with politicians interested in the forthcoming Republican State Convention. The leaders of the party are present in full force, and are industriously at work arranging matters and preparing the Convention to run with proper smoothness. Up to this evening very nearly the full force of the delegates is on hand, and the hotels crowded. The Allegheny delegation is on hand, even including would-be delegates. The delegates from Allegheny county are not entirely harmonious,—both Rawle and Strang having opponents in it, the one because he is a capitalist, and the other because of the Free Pipe bill. Rawle, however, will receive the principal votes of the delegation, after a complimentary ballot shall have been given to David Aiken, Jr.

The only trouble in arranging the Convention turns on the contest between Rawle and Strang. The county delegates from the western end of the State, comprised of men like Congressman Wallace, of Lawrence, would prefer to throw overboard both Rawle and Strang,—the first because he is favored by the State Ring, and the latter for the reason, as one expressed it, "that he knows too well what is in the Treasury pot." In other words, he is thought to be too intimate with affairs to be a saint. Heavy pressure is being made to convince all these that Rawle is sure to be nominated, and that there is no use in contending against fate. It is surprising how potent this argument is among delegates, many of whom only know what they are told.

Governor Hartranft's nomination is, of course, assured. He will be nominated by Colonel Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, who will make a speech eulogistic of the Governor. Colonel Mann will probably be Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and have the management of the canvass. Some speculation prevails over the singular choice made of Mann. A lawyer in active practice in Philadelphia, with an expensive household, why should he give his time to the drudgery of a political canvass? The solution is in the suggestion that if a Republican President is elected next year, Pennsylvania will press her claims for a Cabinet position, and Colonel Mann is putting himself in the fore-front. No one suspects that he accepted the position of Chairman for the love of it.

A noticeable feature among the country delegates is the spirit of independence shown by them, as against the domination of the State Ring. The plans are too well matured for them to break them or we would have a different candidate from what is now probable; and were it not for the generally excellent character of Rawle, a fight would be made as it is. The spirit of independence is evidently growing. This crops out, among other ways, against the idea of selecting Mann, who was defeated in Philadelphia, to be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The probability is that the Platform will refer to the Third Term issue substantially as suggested by the GAZETTE: That is, the administration and policy of President Grant will be endorsed, his great services to the country fully recognized, and the fact that the Third Term agitation originated outside of the party referred to. Third Termism will then be repudiated, as opposed to the unwritten law of the party and the sentiment of the country. It is believed that the declarations on this subject will meet the approval of the party in the State.

S.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 25.

This evening the hotels are pretty well filled up, and there is life and animation visible everywhere. A large proportion of the delegates have arrived, and there is considerable canvassing as to the lay of the land for to-morrow, but I think there is a pretty general feeling of unanimity. Among the arrivals are Messrs. Stewart, Strang, Widener, Wilson, Wallace, and Rawle, the candidates for State Treasurer, and of course each man is busy with his friends to-night.

The present outlook seems to indicate that Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford county, will be the temporary Chairman of the Convention. That seems to be conceded on all sides. Gen. Harry White will be made permanent Chairman, for which position, I believe, he has no serious opposition.

The Committee on Resolutions will comprise the very best element of the Convention. Edward Overton, Clerk of the National House of Representatives, will be the Chairman. Among the resolutions outlined is one strongly endorsing the administrations of General Grant and Governor Hartranft, and down on the third term. The sentiment among the delegates, so far as I have talked to them, seems to be unanimous in favor of such a resolution, and it will pass without a shade of opposition.

The canvass for State Treasurer develops the fact very closely that Rawle is the coming man. The result in Lancaster county, which was so overwhelmingly in his favor, practically decided the contest. On the first ballot the friends of the other candidates will each compliment his favorite with a vote, and of course there will be no choice. On the second ballot Rawle will go through with a very large majority. That's the drift to-night. From present indications, the Convention promises to be one of the most harmonious ever held in the State, and its action will give an inspiration to the coming canvass that will unite the party for solid work and resultant success.

J. S. R.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 25, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather
7 A. M.	29.746	62	88	N. W.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.671	83	46	N. W.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.736	74	55	N.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 29.720.
Mean Thermometer, 73.
Highest Thermometer, 85.
Lowest Thermometer, 59.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, cooler, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

The rivers will continue to fall slowly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1875.

Revenue Gaugers Dismissed.

The following revenue gaugers were dismissed to-day: Geo. J. Jennings and Chas. H. Davis, First Ohio, and H. C. McMullen, First Illinois Districts.

A "Talk" with the Sioux Indians To-day.

American Horse, with his five followers, returned to the Fremont House to-day. The President has arranged a meeting with the Sioux to-morrow at the White House, at which he proposes, it is said, to make a proposition to them in relation to the business for which they are here.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A number of bank cashiers met in New York on Tuesday and perfected arrangements for a banking convention at Saratoga.

—William Meredith has been appointed storekeeper for the First Missouri District, and Linden A. Smith Gauger for the same district.

—The Toronto Corn Exchange has resolved to appoint a solicitor to protest before the Dominion Court of Revision against the taxation of grain stored in elevators.

—Justice Bradley, of the United States Court at Atlanta, Ga., and District Judge Erskine, have refused to enjoin the sale of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad or to appoint a receiver, as petitioned for by John P. Barick, of Virginia.

—It is authoritatively stated by the Boston *Traveller* that the lease of the property of the Franklin Telegraph Company to the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company was on Saturday last annulled and canceled by an agreement of the parties thereto.

—Hon. George Vail, of Morristown, N. J., died on Sunday evening, aged 72. He was twice in Congress, and afterwards consul at Glasgow under President Buchanan. He was concerned with his father, his brother Alfred and Prof. Morse, in perfecting the telegraph.

—The stockholders of the United Railroad Companies of New Jersey have elected the following directors for the ensuing year: John J. Astor, Wm. G. Cook, A. L. Dennis, Benjamin Fish, Hamilton Fish, Cambridge Livingston, Nehemiah Perry, Isaac W. Scudder, George G. Stevens, Robert A. Stockton, Ashbel Welsh and Samuel Welsh.

THE NORMAL CLASS.

The Fourth Session—An Interesting Topic Discussed.

Last night the Fourth Session of the Pittsburgh Sunday School Teachers' Normal Class was held in the Smithfield street M. E. Church. The regular exercises were preceded by a business meeting, Mr. Thomas Bakewell presiding, Mr. Sidney Omohundro Secretary, at which arrangements were made for supplying the class with Normal Class papers, and a number of subscriptions for the Normal Class magazine were received. A report was also presented by Mr. Omohundro from the committee appointed at the last meeting to condense and give the main points of the discussion in the third session on "Lessons in Sunday School Teachers Office." The report was signed by Messrs. Omohundro, Mathews and Morehead, and contained the following points for teachers:

1. Harmonious co-operation with officers and associate workers. 2. *Co-operative Duties*—Quietly accepting class assigned; punctuality; being an example of early and regular attendance; strictly conforming in conformity to the plans of the school. 3. *Rules for Keeping Order in a Class*—Have every scholar in his seat before the school is open; speak to the teacher only; conform to the rule of the school during devotional exercises; not annoy or amuse another; nor retire during exercises without permission. 4. *Advantages of Sunday School Teachers*—They deal with childhood, which is the most favorable time to make lasting impressions for good. Their text book is of Divine origin, never to be improved upon, never to be supplanted. Unlike in its character, always strengthening in its tendency, regenerating and ennobling life. *Their Mission is Purely Philanthropic*—The work is done in Sunday School hours is comprised in teaching and exemplifying Bible truth; in representing the spirit of Christianity in life; in bringing the scholars to personal Jesus. 5. *Question—The Most important Preparation of Sunday School Teachers* is embraced in careful study of God's word, prayer, faith, and uniform piety. *The Essential Quality in a Sunday School Teacher*—Is maintaining him or herself in untiring efforts for the salvation of the young. The great duty of a Sunday School teacher is visitation. *Rules for Teachers at School*—Be punctual, be in advance of scholars to greet scholars, etc.; record arrivals of scholars; if absent, secure a substitute; remember responsibility for the order of your class; watch as well as pray; be an example of order; be studied immediately to Superintendent's signals.

The session was then given in charge of Miss Anna M. DeKnight, of the Butler Street Mission Sunday School, who, after a few remarks, announced the topic for discussion was, "How to study a lesson." First came several written reports from teachers giving their personal experiences in teaching. Then, by request, Miss Knight gave the manner of studying a lesson, as laid down in "Helpful Hints," was very fully developed. The members who were called upon to answer the questions were Revs. S. P. Wolff and A. H. Miller, Miss Barbara M. Sutch, and Messrs. Thomas Bakewell, W. W. Morehead, W. J. Jackson, Charles Richardson, Alexander Hukill and W. B. Horner. The questions had reference to the books needed by the teacher, the necessity of preparation, the necessity of proper studying, the parallel passage, of personal, independent thought, of teaching the central thought in each lesson, of teaching historic connections, of the most important parts of a lesson—the spiritual, of dividing the lesson so as to bring out all the truths. After the questions had been fully answered Mr. Omohundro read a paper on "Lesson building," giving a plan as laid down in the Normal Class magazine, and the Conference reviewed the discussion of the evening—grouping the points made in an interesting manner. The work was well and speedily done throughout—the whole occupying less than an hour, and at nine o'clock the session was closed.

THE MILITARY REVIEW.

Inspection of the Sixth Division To-day.

The semi-annual review and inspection of the Sixth Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, takes place this afternoon. There is every probability of a fine display. The Division comprises the following organizations: Fourth Brigade, Colonel Hill Acting Brigadier. Fourteenth Regiment, Knap's Battery, Co. B, Capt. Beltzhoover, Co. D, Capt. Hope, Co. E, Capt. Heckert, Co. F, Captain Perchment, Co. G, Capt. Glenn, Co. H, Capt. Patterson, Co. I, Capt. Fox. Eighteenth Regiment, Col. Guthrie, Co. A, Capt. Read, Co. B, Capt. Brown, Co. C, Capt. Braun, Co. D, Capt. Dal. Wilkins, Co. E, Capt. Steinmeyer, Co. F, Capt. Aull, Co. G, Lieut. Denny. Third Brigade, under Col. E. C. Negley. Jefferson Cavalry, Capt. Large. Hutchinson Artillery, Capt. Walker. Nineteenth Regiment Capt. McFarlane, Co. A, Lieutenant Bunn, Co. B, Capt. Bain, Co. C, Capt. Batchelor, Co. D, Capt. Murdock, Co. E, Capt. Murphy. The Jefferson cavalry and Hutchinson's artillery will appear in new uniforms. The procession will form at 2 o'clock, at the corner of Wood and Water streets, and proceed over the following route: Water to Smithfield, Smithfield to Third avenue, Third avenue to Grant, Grant to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Market, Market to Liberty, Liberty to Ninth street, via. Ninth street across bridge to Anderson street, Allegheny, Anderson to Cedar avenue, Cedar avenue to North avenue, North avenue to entrance to North Park, through Park to Ohio street. On Ohio street the Division will pass in review before General Negley and staff, then march by Federal street across to Sixth and Liberty streets, where there they will be dismissed. Special police have been detailed by the mayors of both cities to keep the crossings and route clear of obstructions. Majors Buffington and McAlis, of the Arsenal, have been invited by General Pearson to be present during the review, and a similar invitation has been extended by Col. Guthrie to Major Gregg and Captain McCallum.

Brig. Gen. Chas. A. Miller, commanding the Third Brigade, in consequence of charges preferred against him by Captain John D. McFarland, of Co. A., Nineteenth Regiment, has been relieved from his command and Col. E. C. Negley placed in charge of it. The following additional assignments have also been made: Captain McFarland to the command of the Nineteenth Regiment, James W. Murray to be Division Judge Advocate, Jos. A. Fairman to be Division Quartermaster and David Bly to be Division A. D. C., each with the rank of Major.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Rose of Castile."

The sale of seats for the second performance of "The Rose of Castile," on Friday evening, commences this morning at the box office of the Opera House. There will be a large audience to-night.

Trimble's Varieties.

Notwithstanding the absorbing interest which attaches to the displays upon the avenues of the city this week, the interest in the performances at Trimble's never flags for the reason that they are always good and well worth seeing by lovers of variety amusements. The leading sensation is the play of "The Waifs of New York."

Professor Fay.

To-morrow evening this gentleman lectures at Lafayette Hall on "Intellect, Memory and their Culture," and Sunday night at the same place on "God and Immortality." He can be consulted daily at the Monongahela House.

To get a first-class suit of clothing leave your orders with Walter Anderson, the fashionable merchant tailor, No. 1 Fifth avenue. His stock of Fine Diagonal Coating and light trowser stuffs are decidedly handsome. Nothing but first-class work done.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Heckleman & Co., bankrupts. Report of the Register, distributing the proceeds of the sale of certain property, was confirmed, except as to one-third of the claim of Peter Strotz.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition of solicitor of assignees, an order was made for the examining of witnesses.

Julius and Florence King, bankrupts, Lawrence county. On petition of assignee an order was made for the sale of the bankrupts' stock in trade.

H. P. Whitmore, Luzerne county. Order made confirming the sale of certain real estate by the assignee.

J. Frankenstein, Clarion county. Similar order made.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Order made approving the report of the petition of D. Matthias.

United States Circuit Court.

(*Before Judge McKennan.*)

The case of Richard P. Marvin vs. Theodore B. Coff, an action to recover for the value of a lot of timber alleged to have been cut and used on the property of the plaintiff, is on trial.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.*)

Boyd & Murray vs. John Grierson and Robert Grierson, partners an Grierson & Co.; an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs against John Grierson for $63.84, and against plaintiff in favor of Robert Grierson.

In the case of Jacob Keller vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff for $300.

Thomas Fawcett vs. Jacob Bonner; reported yesterday. Verdict for the plaintiff for $203.84.

A motion was made for a new trial on the part of the defendant, in the case of Alexander & Co. vs. Wm. H. Mechling.

In the matter of the seizure of the steamboat Juniata for alleged debt, a motion was made to quash the writ in this case.

The West Penn Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. the City of Allegheny. Monday morning next fixed as the time for an argument on the motion for a preliminary injunction.

The cases of Adam Eurich vs. Frederick Braun, and A. Eurich and Bernhard Schreiber, for use of the latter, vs. Fredrick Braun, action to recover for building a house, are on trial before Judge Collier.

Trial List for To-day.

Carothers vs. Brown et al.
Long vs. McKee et al.
Same vs. Same.
Peterson vs. W. P. R. R. Co.
Campbell & Ray vs. Eurich.
Fox vs. Barton.
Gray vs. Baldwin.
Colburn & Co. vs. Shriver.
Donaghue vs. McCloskey.
Lappan & Co. vs. Beeson et al.
McComtus vs. Morrison.
Dey vs. Anli et al.
Palmer et al vs. Clark & Co.
McGovern vs. The City Bank.
Carroll & Co. vs. Froeb.
Pittsburgh & Baltimore Coal & Coke Co. vs. Smith.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.*)

The case of Alex. Watson vs. Dunham, reported yesterday, is still on trial. Defendants' counsel made a motion for judgment of *non suit* but motion was overruled.

The cases of Mary Craig and Harriet Huston vs. David Grigg et al., reported yesterday, are still on trial before Judge White.

N. Haller, for use of Eliza Jane Nesbit, vs. the city of Pittsburgh. The Court ordered and directed that an execution issue, to be directed to C. L. Magee, Treasurer of said city, to pay the amount of the judgment and costs in this case.

Darlington & Bro., for use of Eliza Jane Nesbit. Same order made as in the above case.

Trial List for To-day.

McMannis vs. Kelly.
Graham, trustee, vs. Schleiper.
Same vs. Hill, 2.
Blakely vs. Davidson.
Swaney vs. White et al.
The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company vs. Young et al.
Hartman vs. The Nation Trust Co.
Kremer vs. Same.
Kremer vs. Same.
Blatton vs. Same.
Zeddo et al. vs. Blakely.
McKaig vs. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Luckert vs. Luckert et al.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

In this court yesterday, the motion for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Robert H. Lindsay, convicted of perjury was argued, Judges Ewing, Sterrett and White setting upon the bench. The case was argued by Mr. Moore for the defendant, and by Mr. Bruce very briefly for the Commonwealth. The argument was closed in charge of the Court, Mr. Moore claiming that under the instructions they received, the jury could have returned no other verdict than that of guilty. The decision in the case was reserved.

BILL IN EQUITY.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday by Martin Sharkey et ux., in right of the latter vs. the City of Pittsburg, Alexander Dempster, Chief Engineer of said city, Thos. Marsh et al. The complainants say that Mary Sharkey is owner in fee simple, of more than four lots on the west side of the Brownsville turnpike road (now Brownsville avenue) on the South Side; that at a distance of about eighty feet from said avenue the respondents have taken forcible possession of the lots in question, and they are now digging a trench twelve feet wide and an equal depth for the purpose, as is alleged, of building a wall on the same; that in the performance of the work, they are doing serious injury to and are wholly destroying said land. They therefore ask that a preliminary injunction be granted to restrain the defendants and employees from further acts of trespass on the premises. The matter was brought before Judge Kirkpatrick, who granted the preliminary injunction as prayed for.

ACTIONS IN EJECTMENT.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, Robert Graham begun an action in ejectment against Stewart Shephard for the recovery of a lot in the Sixth ward, Allegheny. A summons was issued returnable the first Monday in June.

A similar suit was begun in the same Court by Joseph F. McKnight vs. the Castle Shannon Railroad Company for the recovery of two acres and fifty-seven and a half perches of land in lower St. Clair township. A summons was issued.

SUIT FOR SLANDER.

Anton Mumbar et ux., in right of the latter, brought suit for damages for alleged slander against Gottleib Wolklik, in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday. A summons was issued returnable the first Monday in June.

Visiting Knights Templars and Others

Now visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call at Hamilton's Piano and Organ Rooms, 77 Fifth avenue, where the most elegant stock of Pianos and Organs was just then opened for this special occasion, and while the goods are of a class known and recognized all over the country as the finest in tone, finish, construction and durability, the prices are as low as good pianos possibly can be had on a factory, and for this week we propose marking our stock down to extraordinary low figures, and on terms to suit all intending to make purchases. Please remember we do not deal in cheap or unknown instruments; the very best the market affords, as their names fully guarantee, as no one questions the character of the great Estey Cottage Organ, or the sweet, mellow-toned Bradbury, or Brilliant and powerful Decker & Barnes piano. Who has not heard favorably of all of these instruments? Then why run the risk of getting any other? You are sure of getting full value for your money in any of these celebrated instruments, and especially at the extremely low figures now being offered at this establishment. We invite the closest and most thorough comparison, and most certainly defy competition in prices and terms. Please remember the place is S. Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue, over McCallum's carpet store, and two doors below Masonic Hall.

To the Lovers of the Delicious.

Those who reside in the vicinity of 269 Franklin street, Allegheny, will be exceedingly fortunate in having this locality for their residence during the "heated term," and those in any part of the two cities will find a pleasurable gratification in making frequent visits to this number before the summer closes. And Why? What good things can be here obtained that can not be had equally as good elsewhere? When we inform you that Mr. Hugh Ward, of 269 Franklin, has opened his ice cream parlors, and has supplied himself with every requisite for putting this article in all its exquisite deliciousness, you will at once see the propriety of winding up your Park promenade by a visit to his elegant rooms and his still more elegant repasts, and regaling on the dainties which will be served up in inimitable style. Mr. Ward has secured steam machinery for the manufacture of his ice cream, and parties need not fear that they will ever catch him, "we are just out."

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To avoid the danger to life and health from the use of impure and poisoned confections, purchase all articles in this line from Mr. L. T. Yoder, who manufactures French and American confections with the strictest regard to honesty of material. A large and varied assortment at his rooms, No. 51 Smithfield street, at wholesale and retail.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116.

WE regret to have so grieved the *Post* as to have taxed even its ability in false invention. The drivel it offers is scarcely deserving the four lines we give it.

THE three Emperors are to have another meeting, at Ems. It is evident that Austria, Russia and Germany regard themselves as charged with the peace of Europe.

THE Agassiz scientific school, an Penikese Island, has suspended, temporarily, owing to the lack of support. It appears that Mr. Anderson's gift only sufficed to furnish the school inexpensively, and run it for two seasons. Thus ends a promising enterprise.

GENERAL HAWLEY is to make Philadelphia his home, until the Centennial celebration shall have been completed. The year to come is to be one of hard, consecutive work, and neither effort nor skill will be spared to have all in readiness as against the day that is coming.

MEXICO is apparently entering into one of those chronic insurrections which have done so much toward impeding the prosperity of that country. A force of insurrectionists at San Louis Potosi defeated the Government troops with considerable loss. The spirit of rebellion seems very rife.

LITTLE DELAWARE still clings to her whipping post. The claim put forward, in defense of this barbarous institution is, that it serves to lessen crime,—no person desiring to experience the lashing twice. Yet a few days since, of a dozen criminals sentenced to the pilory, were two who had experienced its tender mercies before.

THE "white line" element in the Democratic party in Mississippi were outvoted in the preliminary Convention held at Jackson, and the moderates and Conservatives controlled affairs. The regular Convention is to be held in August, and will probably nominate moderate men for office, and the result will be a closely contested canvass.

THE showers of rain that have fallen, for two evenings past, have rendered welcome service in the parched regions of the State where forest fires have been in progress. The dryness of the woods caused fires that have swept away one town and many isolated homes. We repeat, here, what we stated a few days since, that the people of Osceola are utterly impoverished by flames which destroyed their homes, and are proper subjects for the charitable to aid. Let those who have an abundance extend kindness to them.

IN another column will be found a communication referring to a proposed railway to the undeveloped coal region of Allegheny, Washington and Beaver counties, and through Northwestern Ohio, to make connection with any of the lines running to Chicago. The writer has had considerable experience in railroad matters, and what he says concerning this proposed road may be relied on. Pittsburgh cannot have too many such roads, if they are wisely located, and the rich mineral regions around us will sustain any that may be thus constructed.

A REPORT that there were fraudulent importations at Philadelphia enables Collector Comly, of that port, to say, that not only is it untrue, but that Philadelphia merchants, being almost entirely of American birth, do not seek to violate or evade the customs laws, while those of New York, being partially foreigners, have no hesitancy in doing so. He claims that the entire force at the Philadelphia Custom House, is made up of honest men, and while prudential considerations may operate to require an investigation just at this time, there is no fear of results.

THE remark has been made to us, that in referring to the overplus of pastors we should not include the Episcopal Church, as both in this city and the country generally, there is a large and earnest demand for ministers,—there being churches for over six hundred additional ministers. Our remarks yesterday were specifically confined to two denominations, and were based on evidence furnished by official and accredited parties in their own midst. This question, in our judgment, turns on two points: Such denominations as are vigorously aggressive—the churches working as well as the ministry, are enlarging their boundaries, adding to their membership, and creating new churches. And where the ministry are alive—not only pertinent and able in their pulpit ministrations, but energetic and active in pastoral and general visitations. The live Churches are not overstocked with ministers.

THE demonstration of Knights Templars in this city is one of the best and largest that has been given at any point. About one thousand six hundred members of the order are or will be present, and the deepest interest is felt in the proceedings to take place. The business meetings will occupy a considerable portion of time, the explanations of the work of the order being designed to occupy one session, and the parade on Thursday will serve to interest the general public. The installation of officers, banquet and dance will comprise the closing proceedings. The order is very strong in this State, and the spirit that animates it very laudable. The prominence of the order in this city, and the high standing of many of our Masons renders it very proper that Pittsburgh should be selected as the place of meeting. No city could accord a more earnest welcome, and in none are the tenets of the order more faithfully held. The Sir Knights are among a host of friends in this city.

WE have had elaborate statements, intended to prove legal the action of the Governor and Council in New Hampshire, in throwing out the votes cast for "Natt Head," and another Senator. It now appears from a careful examination of the entire subject that in New Hampshire, as in Congress, the House and Senate are the judges of the "returns, elections, and qualification" of their members. The duties of the Governor and Council are purely ministerial, and are in no sense judicial. The Constitution merely gives them power to "examine the returned copies" of the returns of elections, and to issue summonses to such persons as appear to be chosen Senators by a majority of votes. They must accept the returns as they come to them, from the Town Clerks, and they have no power to go behind these returns and inquire as to the character of the elections or the qualifications of the candidates. This has been decided to be the limit of their powers by the Supreme Court of the State. We commend this fact to the *Post*.

CHARLES NORDHOFF gives a terrible account of the oppressive character of the taxation in Louisiana and New Orleans. He also points out the extravagance of the Legislature. The showing is that of a State, naturally rich and prosperous, prostrated by extreme and inexcusable taxation. The strange feature of it all is that New Orleans, under Democratic rule most of the time since the rebellion, has been even more hardly dealt with than the balance of the State. This proves that it is not so much a matter of party, as of individual rapacity. The war, added to slavery, utterly demoralized the people of New Orleans, and to some extent, of Louisiana. The fiery, hot-blooded, and violent element, which ruled that fair region so severely in slavery times, and which manifested such extreme violence during and since the war, has governed the State, and it is responsible for what has happened. It is absurd to speak of carpet-baggers there. Those in power are very largely natives; but they are full of evils that have existed in that State these many years. It is amazing, however, with ruin staring them in the face, that they do not act differently. Still, they now have a Democratic Legislature, and we will see what it does toward relieving the general evil.

APROPOS of the New Hampshire counting-in process, whereby the Democracy gained two Senators by the most barefaced rascality, the New York *Times* moralizes over that remarkable institution as follows: "For obstinate bad character, that party has a well-established reputation. It is not easy to find a point in its record to break the dreary uniformity of its faithfulness to itself and its faithlessness to the people. It is profuse in its promises, but the poverty of its performance has been invariable and monotonous. It has pretended to be the only friend of law and order, and respect for the expressed will of the people, yet it has rarely had an opportunity to disregard order and violate law that it has not shown alacrity in improving it. The conduct of the Returning Board, in Louisiana, last Winter, in so manipulating returns as to give the Republicans, instead of the Democrats, control of one branch of the State Legislature, so horrified that party that it exhausted adjectives and epithets in denouncing it; and in its appeals to the people it gave them to understand that the only way to put an end to such proceedings was to put the honest Democratic party in power. Doubtless some honest but extremely credulous politicians, and a few of extreme youth of short memories, have been taken in by this exceedingly virtuous talk. It is due to the party to say, however, that as often as a little authority has been given to it by a too confiding constituency, it has at once done what it could to undeceive its dupes." Exactly what *role* it will play in this State, during the approaching campaign, no one will attempt to prophecy. Its success last year grew out of the hap-hazard of nominating a set of noodles whom no one knew, and who had never developed enough character to talk about. They have, since their assumption to office proven, so far as they have been really tried, flat failures. Naturally, this experiment will not be tried again, and we are curious to see whether the dodge of original virtue is to be used. It will be refreshing to witness it.

THE OTHER SIDE.

We gave, a short time since, several extracts from General Sherman's newly published book, with comments, remarking that they must of necessity call out retorts, some of which might reflect severely on the General. Much has been said, of late, of the prospects of General Sherman, as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It has even been conjectured that the book of memoirs was put forth as an adventitious influence, calculated to strengthen his chances for a Presidential nomination. What merit it may have in this direction remains to be seen. It is quite certain, however, that the ultimate influence of the volume must be determined by discussion, which will not only test the facts stated but penetrate the motives involved. From at least two sources, partial replies, suggestive of what is to come, have been put forth, and these are to be followed by more elaborate papers. The first is from Hon. Montgomery Blair, brother of General Frank P. Blair, who is too ill to reply in his own behalf. It seems that the ex-Postmaster General is a graduate from West Point, while General Frank P. Blair was a volunteer officer and soldier. No undue advantage is taken of this circumstance, but the merits of Blair and Sherman, both as to personal and soldierly qualities, are boldly contrasted.

As to the motives involved in the criticisms of Sherman on brother officers, Mr. Blair is decided and outspoken in his accusations. "All who know Sherman know that he is of an envious nature, and his book would be unlike anything else he had done if it did not reveal this. I recollect no generous eulogy by him of any comrade, and the extracts from his book are thoroughly Shermanic. The purpose with which he gives Halleck the credit of the Tennessee campaign does not make it necessary to qualify this criticism, for that was a thrust at Grant, to whom Sherman owes everything, and whom Halleck superseded in the act of following up his blow at Donelson by the capture of Nashville, and so rendered his victory fruitless." But the critic does not stop at this. He boldly contrasts the personal devotion to the Union manifested by Sherman, and that shown by General Blair. "Whatever may have been the opinion of my brother's military capacity, Sherman, under whom he served, and whom he succeeded in the command of the Fifteenth army corps, is the first to impute to him a selfish purpose in joining the army. Being the recognized leader of the military organization which protected the St. Louis arsenal from seizure by the State authorities during the Winter of 1860 and 1861, and the man who took all the responsibility and shared in all the danger of the capture of Camp Jackson, which was the first blow struck for the Union, he was offered by Mr. Lincoln, on General Scott's recommendation, the first brigadier generalship for that service. This he declined peremptorily, and insisted that it should be given to Captain Lyon, the regular officer whose aid he had succeeded in obtaining to command the troops on that occasion, after applying to Sherman and failing to obtain his services, who declined on the ground that he had no confidence in volunteer troops, a principle to which he steadily adhered, taking good care never to volunteer any service to the Government, or lift a finger for it till commissioned as a Colonel in the regular army."

The letter published by Mr. Blair goes further than this. It challenges the military skill of Sherman, and charges a general want of success upon him, as well as personal "timidity," which is equivalent to a charge of cowardice. "I recall two other signal occasions when the force under my brother's command failed to secure the fruits of well fought fields, by reason of Sherman's timidity. One was at Chattanooga. Having crossed the river and beaten the enemy in front of them, the Fifteenth Corps was in a position to intercept Bragg's army in full retreat before Grant, but Sherman ordered the corps to be withdrawn and let Bragg escape. Again, at Bentonville, while Johnston was attempting and failed to crush Slocum, my brother's corps, by rapid marching in the direction of the firing, was enabled to get into his rear so as to have effectually cut off his retreat, the division commanded by Mower being actually in the camp which Johnston had left to attack Slocum, he was obliged by Sherman's order to withdraw and let Johnston escape. Hardee was also allowed to escape out of Savannah. How does it happen that, while commanding the finest army that ever took the field, Sherman never captured the enemy? The explanation of this invariable failure is found in his constitutional timidity. This enabled Sydney Johnston, at the head of 25,000 men in Kentucky, to fill him with panic at the head of 75,000, and Price to stampede him, when relieved and transferred to Missouri. The truth is that he never did anything until he came under Grant's immediate command, and had his nerves steadied by Grant's pluck."

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* very ably analyzes that part of Sherman's book which treats of the battle of Shiloh. The point involved is whether he-(Sherman,) who was in responsible charge of the forces at Shiloh when the battle began, was surprised by the attack made upon him. In the book he declares that on Friday they learned from the people that the railroad trains were bringing in masses of rebel soldiers to Corinth. In a letter to the "United States Service Magazine," he represents the battle, not as a surprise, but as a test of courage between the two armies, that must necessarily be had. Yet in his official reports and sworn evidence he states that he did not know till Sunday morning that the rebels were before him in force. In brief, the following absurd points are made: 1. No rifle pits were dug or abatis laid down, because the army regulation stood in the way. 2. The line did not occupy too much ground, although space enough had been left for all of Buell's forces. 3. Although all the elements of an army were known to be in the front on Friday, yet no one knew its destination, and even General Sherman had to guess its purpose. And for all this bungling, blundering, and criminal carelessness, General Sherman, some years later, made the excuse mentioned above in a letter to the "United States Service Magazine."

His treatment of Buell and his army into which we have not the space to go at length, is very severely dwelt upon. Buell really saved the army at Shiloh, and contributed very largely to the victory on the second day. It is but fair that these facts should be recognized, yet Sherman ignores entirely, or purposely belittles the services thus rendered. The declaration is very freely made, that the same spirit of jealousy, and material inaccuracies, such as have been pointed out, obtain through the entire book. It serves to point the value and pithiness of the old declaration. "O, that mine enemy would write a book!"

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Gubernatorial contest among the Democratic candidates in this State is narrowing down to Colonel Noyes, of Clinton; R. E. Monaghan, Esq., of Chester; Judge Trunkey, of Venango, and Hon. A. H. Dill, of Union. At the present time the nomination rests between these four gentlemen.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

THE Mississippi Democrats are going to introduce a new feature into their State Convention, which they have decided to hold on August 3. They have invited Senator Thurman, of Ohio; Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, and Congressman B. H. Hill, of Georgia, to be present and deliver addresses. They hope to awake enthusiasm enough to enable them to carry the State. Vain hope.

So far as newspaper sentiment indicates anything, the Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, stands the best chance of being the next Speaker of the House of Representatives. Whether the Democratic majority in Congress takes a similar view is a very different question. Meanwhile Mr. Kerr shows great fitness for the position by strenuously refusing to better his chances by giving pledges of any kind.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WITH the coming of warm weather begins the series of political conventions of more or less importance, to continue until the close of what promises to be a heated campaign in November next. The list, so far as the calls have fallen under our eye, is given below:

May 26, Pennsylvania Republican State Convention in Lancaster; June 1, National Temperance Convention in Chicago; June 2, Ohio Republican State Convention in Columbus; June 9, Indiana Temperance Mass Convention in Indianapolis—three days: June 10, California Republican State Convention in Sacramento; June 14, Maine Republican State Convention in Portland; June 17, Ohio Democratic State Convention in Columbus; June 22, New York Prohibition Convention in Syracuse; June 23, Maine Democratic State Convention; June 22, California "People's Independent Party" Convention in Sacramento; June 29, California Democratic State Convention in San Francisco; June 30, Iowa Republican State Convention in Des Moines; July 2, Wisconsin Barigas, Flora, Antiquidad, La Rosa, Churchill, Flor de Cuba, Golden Eagle, Destignio, Upmann, Henry Clay, &c.

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UNDER THE VIOLETS.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Her hands are cold; her face is white;
No more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light;
Fold the white vesture, snow on snow,
And lay her where the violets blow.

But not beneath a graven stone,
To plead for tears with alien eyes;
A slender cross of wood alone
Shall say that here a maiden lies
In peace beneath the peaceful skies.

And gray old trees of hugest limb
Shall wheel their circling shadows round,
To make the scorching sunlight dim
That drinks the greenness from the ground,
And drop her dead leaves on her mound.

When o'er their bows the squirrels run,
And through their leaves the robins call,
And, ripening in the autumn sun,
The acorns and the chestnuts fall,
Doubt not that she will heed them all.

For her the morning choir shall sing
Its matins from the branches high,
And every minstrel-voice of spring,
That trills beneath the April sky
Shall greet her with its earliest cry.

When, turning round their dial track,
Eastward the lengthening shadows pass
Her little mourners clad in black,
The cricket, sidling through the grass,
Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rootlets of the trees
Shall find the prison where she lies,
And bear the buried dust they seize
In leaves and blossoms to the skies,
So may the soul that warmed it rise!

If any, born of kindlier blood,
Should ask, What maiden lies below?
Say only this: A little bud
That tried to bloom in the snow,
Lies withered where the violets blow.

PENIKESE.

Suspension of a Scientific School.

Alexander Agassiz, Director of the Anderson School of Natural History at Penikese Island, has issued the following circular: The numerous applications for this Summer's session at Penikese have been so much reduced by the attempt to make the school partially self-supporting that the trustees are forced, in order to save the institution from debt, to close it for the coming season. Since no assistance is to be expected from the State Boards of Education, in the form of scholarships or otherwise, it becomes evident that the school must be carried on either by the help of the teachers for whose advantage it is intended, or by an endowment. The gift of Mr. Anderson, however generous, only sufficed to equip the school in an inexpensive manner, and to support it for two seasons. Repeated efforts to place it on a permanent basis have failed, and the trustees do not feel justified, especially at a time when it is so difficult to raise money for scientific objects, in running further risks to keep up an establishment requiring in consequence of its location, very large means. This interruption, which it is hoped may be only temporary, arises neither from lack of enthusiasm in the pupils of Penikese, nor from any want of generous interest in the naturalists who have thus far given their services to aid the enterprise. On the contrary, the second Summer at Penikese was, to the surprise of its friends, as striking a success as the first had been, and the lists for the coming year were as crowded as ever. But the pupils at Penikese come from a poorly paid class. However grateful for the privilege of studying at a seaside school of natural history, very few among them can afford to contribute even a small sum toward its support. On the other hand, the Professors, disinterested as they have shown themselves, can hardly continue year after year to give up their Summer months, without any adequate remuneration, to this undertaking. The Director of the School cannot close this circular without thanking most cordially the gentlemen who have assisted him thus far in carrying out the plans of Prof. Agassiz. He has understood and appreciated the sacrifices they have made, and he still hopes for their cooperation when the school is re-opened, as he trusts it may under more favorable circumstances.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, Director.
Cambridge, Mass., May 30, 1875.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1875, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. K. Moorhead, Jas. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher L. Magee, A. Bell, Wm. Kennedy, John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE CIGARS JUST RECEIVED DIrect from the factory. A full line of Seidenberg's KEY WEST CIGARS, which we are selling by the thousand at factory prices, also at retail or by the hundred; also genuine HAVANA CIGARS, Partagas, Figara, Antiquidad, La Rosa, Churchill, Flor de Cuba, Golden Eagle, Destignio, Upmann, Henry Clay, &c.
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
ap28 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

NOTICE—UNCLAIMED GOODS—MRS MARY JOHNSON is hereby notified to appear, pay charges, and remove the following named goods from the dep ot, viz: 1 Bureau, 1 Cook-stove, 1 Tub and 1 Box., H H Goods, addressed to Mrs. Mary Johnson, Sewickley, Pa., and received June the 26th, 1874. If charges are not paid on or before June 25th, 1875, goods will be sold to pay charges. Sale at 9 A. M., June 25, 1875.
my22:r98 J. SMITH, Agent.

UNION BROOM FACTORY
LANG & co.,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacture Extra Carpet, No. 1 Hurl, Steamboat and Factory Brooms, Fancy Toy Brooms and Whips.
Office: 172 and 174 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a handsome job by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
Having transferred that portion of their stock saved from the fire, to No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Two Doors Above their Former Place of Business,
INVITE THOSE IN WANT OF
HARDWARE
To call without delay and avail themselves of the bargains they are offering.
REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country.
ap8:r57

Books of Bound Music,
Containing the *Creme de la Creme* of all
Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Pages Full Sheet Music Size.
Price of each book in Boards $2 50; in Cloth, $3; Gilt, $4.

Gems of German Song, 216 pages	Vocal.
Gems of Scottish Song, 200 pages	Vocal.
Gems of Sacred Song, 200 pages	Vocal.
Wreath of Gems, 200 pages	Instrumental.
Gems of Strauss, 250 pages	Instrumental.
Operatic Pearls, 250 pages	Vocal.
Shower of Pearls, 200 pages	Vocal.
Silver Chord, 200 pages	Vocal.
Home Circle, Vol I, 216 pages	Instrumental.
Home Circle, Vol II, 200 pages	Instrumental.
Piano at Home, 250 pages	Piano Duets.
Musical Treasure, 225 pages	Vocal & Instrumental.
Pianoforte Gems, 200 pages	Instrumental.
Pianist's Album, 220 pages	Instrumental.
Organ at Home, 200 pieces	For Reed Organ.

The above books are uniform in style and binding, are wonderfully cheap for the contents, are sold by all principal music dealers, and will be sent to any address for retail prices.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

THE PATENT SPRING OSCILLATOR.

JAS. LOUGHRIDGE,
Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
NO. 171 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE PATENT SPRING OSCILLATOR.

JAS. LOUGHRIDGE,
Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
NO. 171 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THE SCHILLER DISASTER.

Mournful Details of the Great Ocean Catastrophe.

Affecting Incidents as Related by the Only Lauy Survivor—Statement of the Keeper of the Bishops Rock Lighthouse—The Firing of Guns at Sea.

A letter from London, of May 19th, says: Perhaps one of the most interesting letters published about the steamship Schiller disaster is one written by Mr. Dane, the lightkeeper in charge of the Bishop Rock Lighthouse, to his wife. It is an interesting and at the same time startling communication; for here we have the narrative of a man who saw the ill-fated steamer beating to destruction on the rocks, and yet had no power to afford relief, no means of communicating to the people on shore what was taking place before his eyes.

MR. DANE'S LETTER.

The letter of Mr. Dane reads as follows:

BISHOP ROCK, May 10, 1875.

DEAR WIFE—With heartsick grief I write this to inform you of the dreadful wreck that has happened here, less than a half mile inside of us. On Friday night, the 7th inst., I had the watch up to eight P. M., when the man who is doing duty here during the absence of the principal keeper took on; but seeing a thick fog coming on I still kept on the lantern, and ordered the bell to be set going. At forty minutes past eight P. M., fog very thick. I timed the bell properly at six strokes per minute, and saw all was right, and I left the lantern at ten P. M., and went to my bunk, but could not sleep. At thirty-five minutes past eleven P. M. William Mortimer came running down and called to me, and said he could see a vessel on the rocks. I jumped up and went out on the parapet without stopping to dress, and saw the masthead and starboard light of a large vessel by telescope. I should take her for a large steamer. She was burning blue lights and firing off guns and rockets. She seemed to be sinking. The last gun fired was at half-past one A. M., 8th inst. I relieved Mr. Gould at four A. M. Fog again raised at six A. M. I could just see topmast of vessel out of water. We could count about twenty-six people in the rigging. I could see one lady in the rigging, two men by her. She was in a sitting posture; I should think lashed. It was a dreadful sight. At about seven A. M. the mast fell, and I suppose every one perished, but still hope a few or some might have been saved.

SUNDAY.—Three bodies floated past us this afternoon, close. No one knows what was felt in this house by all hands to see so many of our dear fellow creatures suffering and dying so near to us.

STATEMENT OF THE ONLY LADY SURVIVOR.

Miss Christine Toens, the only lady saved from the Schiller, having recovered somewhat from the shock on her nervous system, relates to a lady correspondent the following incidents of the shipwreck:

She said among the passengers was a lady who had a beautiful little boy; he was everybody's pet on board, and would be seen playing all day long with his mother or other ladies and gentlemen. After the steamer had struck the rock that lady, with her boy in her arms, rushed frantically upon the deck, and fell upon her knees before a sailor. "Save me and my child, for God's sake, save us! I am rich, immensely rich—save me, and thou shalt be wealthy and without care forever. I will give enough for all thy life. Thou need not be a sailor then—only save me and my child." A big wave swept over the deck and carried away the rich mother, her beautiful child and the poor sailor.

Another lady on board had a little girl about five years old, who frequently called angel. The mother being mostly seasick, would not allow anybody to take the child away out of her sight. Many ladies offered to play with the child on deck, but the mother always objected, on the ground that the child might be hurt or even fall overboard through carelessness of everybody. Her child in the water! The bare idea would already make her mad. When the catastrophe came the mother rushed on deck with her child on her arm and at once jumped into the sea. The idea of seeing her child in the water had made her mad. Mrs. Toens further said:

"We had a great many handsome children on board, whose gayety amused everybody, and though childless myself, it almost breaks my heart to think that not one of them has been saved."

MISS DIMOCK'S BODY EMBALMED.

SCILLY, May 13, 1875.—Although the excitement which has prevailed here for the last few days by the constant bringing in of bodies is abating, there is another phase of the terrible catastrophe going on which will keeps this usually quiet little place in a state of great gloom. The body of Miss Dimock, the American lady doctor, has this morning been embalmed by Dr. Hoggen, who arrived here last night from London, accompanied by Miss Duhms, who comes as the representative of Mrs. Anderson Garrett to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of their unfortunate colleague. The embalming has already manifested itself. I have just seen the poor girl as she lies now in the leaden case. Yesterday there were indications of decomposition; but since the embalming all those signs have disappeared, and the face of the unfortunate lady looks almost as white as marble, and quite as calm as she were sleeping. While I am writing men are busily engaged in preparing the mahogany coffin for the leaden case, and before you get this the remains of poor Miss Dimock will be on their way to New York.

A MISCHIEVOUS CUSTOM.

The following letter from the Lord Proprietor of the Scilly Isles to the London *Times* directs attention to a custom which has proved mischievous on many occasions, and deserves the earnest consideration of steamship companies: "May I, through the medium of your powerful columns, draw attention to the necessity of a uniform international agreement for the repression of firing guns at sea except as signals of distress, for I have no hesitation in saying that some of the drowned in the late disastrous shipwreck of the North German steamer Schiller on these islands were the victims of the practice of signaling by guns? At 10 P. M. the vessel is supposed to have struck. About midnight a gun was heard on St. Mary's by the look-out man. He next morning reported to Mr. Banfield, the agent for Lloyd's, that he heard a gun at midnight, supposed to be from the North German steamship Schiller in passing. The agent reported accordingly. The North German steamships have been in the habit of firing rockets and guns as signals when they passed at night, or in thick weather, and on several occasions men have turned out to man the lifeboat, but have found it was only a steamer signaling. Had the lifeboat proceeded at daybreak towards the sound of the guns, numbers of lives might have been saved. Owing to the very dense fog and the considerable sea running, it would have been impossible for the lifeboat to put to sea earlier. As it was, guns were heard on St. Agnes Island, three miles nearer to the wreck. One small gig from the island, manned by six men, discovered the wreck, after having been out for two hours with other St. Agnes boats looking for a cause for the guns, and had almost given it up, thinking it had been a cry of 'Wolf.' They were only able to save five people in their boat. There were then numbers of people clinging to the mast, which went by the board, with its mass of shrieking victims, while they were in sight. Had the lifeboats been there, and had the inhabitants known the guns as signals of distress, innumerable small crafts, manned by the fearless sailors of these islands, would have been able to save a larger number of lives, and to contribute materially to mitigate this almost unparalleled disaster. "ALGERNON DORRIEN SMITH.

"Tresco Abbey, Isles of Scilly, May 9."

THE WANT OF A TELEGRAPH.

From Mr. Dane's communication we see clearly that the loss of life has resulted from the lack of communication between the lighthouse and the Scilly Isles. A resident of Scilly writes to the London *Times* that "the various accounts of the recent catastrophe clearly show that if the Island of St. Agnes had possessed the means of telegraphing to St. Mary's a great waste of human life might have been obviated."

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WEDNESDAY, May 26.
Attractive Bargains
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
NOW OPEN.
At 12½

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. P. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1875. }

The money market continues to present the same dull, spiritless features we have previously noticed. Indeed, an unsettled feeling has been created by the decline in values at the New York stock market, and the serious showing in the case of the Erie Railroad. There is no city in the country that sympathizes in its business more closely with the railroads than does Pittsburgh. When railroads are prosperous our manufacturers feel it in the increased orders for material that enters into the repaire and refittings of roads and rolling stock. When roads are prosperous, every department is kept in thorough repair, and when business is dull, old material and cars are made to do service till the last moment. Yet the gradual improvement in orders keep hope and courage alive, and our manufacturers are still vigorous and hopeful, and may run well into the Summer if the "hot dollar" is not exacted.

Citizens National Bank stock was sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street, for $69.

Of the general situation elsewhere the New York Herald remarks:

It is not a pleasant task to refer again and again to a condition of commercial inactivity as a period when we should be recording the development of enterprise, the improvement of trade and the progress of our national industries. It is not a good thing that capital has accumulated in the banks of the country and is there lying unused, instead of fulfilling its grand mission in stimulating the mechanism that makes wealth. In fact, wealth is not what few among the great railway corporations are earning money enough to declare dividends, and are able to show only partially favorable results by a forced reduction of expenses. It is still less encouraging to note that the process of recovering from the panic is slower than it was expected to be; that renewed confidence has taken no practical shape, and that months are likely to elapse before all the sources of national prosperity can be properly utilized. Yet these are among the elements that compose the situation, and they cannot be ignored by those who seek the causes of the depressing influences which everywhere exist.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116	5-20's 1867	——
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	124¾	" 1865—coupons	123¾
6-20's 1862	117½	10-40's—coupons	116½
" 1864	114	Currency 6's	124½
" 1865	120¾	New Upper cents	104
" 1865 new	122¾	10-40's—coupons	118

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	98½	Ohio & Mississippi	22¾
Erie	18½	Union Pacific	75
C. C. & I. C.	4½	Toledo & Wabash	17½
St. Paul	33	Harlem	135½
Do. Pref	55	Adams Express	100½
Michigan Southern	64½	American Express	64½
Do. Central	66¾	U. S. Express	51¼
North Western	58	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	87
Do. Pref	83½	Quicksilver	16
Rock Island	102¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	22
Cleve. & Pitts	90	Panama	135
Pacific Mail	36¾	Iron Mountain	20
Western Union Tel.	78¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R (8)	60½	Cen Trans (B)	43
Reading (8)	54¾	Empire Do (B)	33
N. Penn. (8)	13¾	W. N. R. Co (B)	57
Oil Creek (8)	9¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	76
Lehigh Valley (B)	62		

NEW YORK, May 25, 1875.

Money was easy during most of the day at 2a3. At the close it was offered at 1; prime mercantile paper 4a4½. $1,200,000 additional National Bank circulation has been issued this month to date. Sterling was dull for long and firm for demand at 486¼ for sixty days and 490 for sight. The produce exports for the week were $6,000,000, an increase of nearly $2,000,000 over last week. The customs receipts were $352,000. Gold opened at 116¼ and closed at 116. The borrowing rates were 1a2, and for carrying 1, 2 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $173,000. The clearings were $91,000,000. Governments were firm. Railroad mortgages were strong. State bonds were quiet.

The railway and miscellaneous speculation was generally weak and lower to-day, although at the close there was some recovery from the lowest point. The greatest decline was in Panama, which dropped 5 per cent., from 140 to 135, but rallied to 137 at the close.

The Erie movement, as usual of late, was the great feature of the market. The stock opened at 19¾a19¾, and afterwards advanced to 20¾, but later in the day became very weak and declined to 18, with the closing business at 18¾. This fresh decline was occasioned by reports that impediments stood it the way of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Delaware & Hudson Canal companies making a loan on Erie coal lands. Then followed rumors of a receiver and a pressure to sell stock.

The next greatest decline was in Pacific Mail and Western Union, the former receding from 37½ to 36¾, and the latter from 77½ to 75¾. At the close Pacific Mail recovered to 36¾ and Western Union to 76¾. The decline in Western Union was stimulated for a time by the failure of the loan. The effect of this was not lasting, as it was believed that the company could fund its maturing bonds. New Jersey Southern sold at 4½, with more business than of late.

A meeting of Pacific Mail directors is to be held to-morrow to take into consideration the measures to be adopted in view of the fact that the Panama directors refuse to negotiate for a resumption of the contract with the Pacific Mail, which terminates July 6th. An election of directors of the Pacific Mail will also take place to-morrow, the election being in advance of the usual time. Panama dropped off on reports to the effect that no further negotiations between the Panama Company and Pacific Mail Steamship Company would be entered into, and that a meeting of Pacific Mail directors would be held to-morrow for the purpose of considering the matter and to take some action in connection with the report of a new steamship line to be immediately started by the Panama Railroad Company.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 305,009 shares, of which 45,000 were Pacific Mail, 73,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwest, 119,000 Erie, 45,000 Lake Shore, 3,400 Ohios, and 3,300 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81 124¾; 5-20s of '62, 117; do of '64, 118; do of '65, 120¾; do new, 122¾; do of '67, 124¾; do of '68, 123¾; 10-40s, 118; new 5s, 116¾; currency 6s, 124¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102; Tennessee, old, 50; do new, 50; Virginia, new 6s, do old, 34; North Carolina, old, 20½; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 65; Western Union Telegraph Company, 76½; Quicksilver, 20¼; Adams Express, 100½; Wells & Fargo, 86; American Express, 63½; United States Express, 51½; Pacific Mail, 36¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 18¾; Erie, preferred, 30; Harlem, 135; Harlem, preferred, 124; Michigan Central, 90½; Pittsburgh, 90½; North Western, common, 58; preferred, 83¼; Rock Island, 102½; New Jersey Central, 110½; St. Paul, 34; St. Paul, preferred, 55½; Wabash, 8½; do preferred, 15½; Fort Wayne, none; Terre Haute, 5; Terre Haute, preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 104; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 22½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 49½; Burlington & Quincy, 112; Lake Shore, 63; Panama, 42; Illinois Central, 101; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 23½; Union Pacific, 75; Central Pacific, 104½; Union, 101½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118½.

LONDON, May 25—5 P. M.—Consols: Money, 94a94½; account, 94a94¼; 5-20's '65, 106½; do '67, 109¾; 10-40's, 104¼; new 5's, 102¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 18¾; do preferred, 30.

PARIS, May 25.—Rentes 64f 75c.

FRANKFORT, May 25.—U. S. 5-20's '62, 99.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Business continues light with commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade was quite to-day, on account of rainy weather. Cotton goods were slow but fairly steady in price. Prints are quiet, except job lots in jobbers' hands, which are selling freely. Conestoga prints are reduced to 8c. Ginghams are in fair demand. Heavy worsted coatings and satinets are doing fairly in agents' hands.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, May 25, 1875. }

The general markets continue quiet and devoid of anything specially new or important; the demand for all the leading staples is light, confined mainly to supplying immediate necessities, and the indications are that this hand-to-mouth policy will be closely adhered to for some time yet. The weather during the past couple of days has been very favorable for the growing crops, and late reports from the Western part of this State and Eastern Ohio state that the wheat is looking considerably better, having been revived by recent rains and warm weather combined; it is worthy of notice that all the grain markets have eased up recently, and in Corn there has been a sharp decline. Flour also is offish, with indications of a decline.

APPLES—The market continues quiet and unchanged, ranging from $2,50@3,50 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55 ₱ gal.

BEANS—There is no improvement to note in the demand and no change to make in quotations. Quotable at $1,70@1,80 for mediums, and $1,90@2 for navies, the outside figure in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—The market continues fairly active for good stock, but dealers are anxious to realize, and prices are weak and dropping; 25@27 for prime to choice rolls and 20@23 for fair to good medium. With a few days more of warm weather, the offerings of fresh will be very large, and the general bulk of the trade will be in solid packed. Old stock continues very dull.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied with new Ohio Factory, which we continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 13¾@14 for prime. Prime old New York Goshen, 18¾@17c, and in very light supply.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches (halves,) 10¾@11c, with a very fair demand. Apples, 7@8c. Blackberries, 9@10c. English Currants, 6@7c.

EGGS—The supply, although not large, is equal to the demand, which is also light, and the market may be quoted steady at 16; some dealers attempted to obtain 17, but they were unsuccessful and had to drop back to 16.

FLOUR—The market continues weak, and rates remain unchanged. We repeat former quotations: Spring wheat extras, $6,00@6,25 for Wisconsins; and $6,25@6,50 for Minnesotas; winters, $6,50@6,80 for red, and $6,75@7,00 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $4,00@5,25.

GROCERIES—The only recent change in values was in Roasted Coffee, which have been advanced ½c per pound. Sugars are reported having ruled somewhat, but as yet there has been no advance. Molasses quiet, but with a tight stock, especially of fancy grades. Syrups are fairly maintained. Rice is reported dull, and there is not much prospect just now of an early improvement.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¾
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼		

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20	Laguayra	27
Rio Prime	22	Mocha	30@33
Rio Fancy	24	Java, Ibpkgs	40
R. Rio, in pkgs	27¾	R. Java loose	39@

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	7	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8¾@9¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	77@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—There has been a reaction in the grain markets under the influence of recent advices from the West, our main source of supply, and the indications just now are favorable to a shrinkage in prices; indeed, there has been quite a decline in some kinds of grain already. Shelled Corn, which a week or ten days ago was held at 88@90c, free to

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,700.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete *resume* of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50; clubs of ten, $1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once.

HOME NEWS.

Little Girl Drowned.

Last evening about 6 o'clock a little six year old daughter of Mr. Rhodes, who resides on Saw Mill alley, Allegheny, went, with other little girls, to play on some rafts moored in the Allegheny river, some distance below Pine street. After playing there a short time the children all returned to the shore, when the little Rhodes girl was missed, and another little child who had been sitting on the river bank said that she had seen her go in. A search was instituted and the body was found in the water. The Coroner was notified, but in consequence of the lateness of the hour, and the fact that it was not considered necessary to hold an inquest, the body was given up to the parents.

The Thirty-sixth Ward Engine House.

At a special meeting of the Fire Commission last night the final estimate of the architect on the new engine house in the Thirty-sixth ward, amounting to $4,495, was presented and the agreement was read. The agreement stipulates that the house should be completed by December 1, 1874, with the penalty of a reduction from the contract price of $50 for every week delayed after that date. The contractor stated that the work had been delayed by the flood of last year, by which the bridge at Sawmill run was swept away, and material could not be brought to the place on account of it for a long time. After discussion, in consideration the Board decided to reduce the penalty to $500. The Walton engine house was ordered to be properly repaired and the Commission adjourned.

Allegheny Parks.

The Allegheny Park Commission met last evening, Messrs. Marshall, Lea, Patterson and Walton being present. As the park policemen did not fully understand the hours at which they shall go on and off duty, the matter was referred to the Committee on Police. Messrs. Lea and Mr. Marshall, Messrs. Patterson and Lea were appointed a sub-committee, with power to act, in regard to fitting up the rustic house in the west park for a refreshment stand. A communication from John Smith, confectioner, on Ohio street, proposing to furnish the music in the park during the summer months, on condition that he should have the refreshment stand rent free, or in lieu of that pay seventy-five dollars per month rent for the stand, was received and filed. After the transaction of some further routine business the Commission adjourned.

Military Reunions.

The Pennsylvania Reserves will hold their ninth annual review on Thursday, June 3d, at Williamsport. Colonel M. D. Hayden, of Chicago, commander of the Twelfth Reserves, will deliver the oration.

With your ice cream eat the Macaroons, Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co. These goods are sold by many of the grocers, and at 91 and 93 Liberty street, at prices which are not extravagant.

"CROOKED WHISKY."

Some of the Stuff in Pittsburgh—It is Seized by the United States Authorities—The Development of the Fraud.

Considerable excitement has prevailed in whisky trade circles within the past few days over the movements of the U. S. officials here, which has resulted in the seizure of a lot of "crooked whisky." The article in question derives its sinuous title from the fact that it has not passed through the regular channels of trade, but has been surreptitiously put upon the market without the payment of Government tax. The detectives have been at work for about two months in tracing the matter up, but it was not until Monday afternoon that they got sufficient evidence to justify them in making seizures.

It seems that about two months ago Collector Davis was requested to send an Inspector to the store of Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co. to test the quality of some spirits which had been purchased from a Chicago house. The spirits had been purchased for "proof"—that is, as being up to the required standard of a pure article—which is one hundred degrees. The firm, however, found in using them that the spirits spoiled their drug preparations, and hence they desired an inspection. The Inspector, in making his examination, discovered two frauds—the first on the purchaser, the second on the Government. The spirits proved to be only up to thirty-three degrees, the purchaser having thus been cheated, and the barrel was found to have an additional stamp upon it, the Government thus being swindled. Under the circumstances it was thought that a little further investigation would be in order. The detectives accordingly went to work to see if there were any other barrels similarly stamped. This investigation led to a tracing of some of the barrels of whisky sent from the same firm in Chicago, and the result was the unearthing of a gigantic fraud.

To understand the exact nature of the fraud, it should be remembered that the spirits are first manufactured by the distiller and then sold to the rectifier who prepares them for use as a beverage. Illicit distilling, however, notwithstanding every vigilance, is still in some places kept up, and the dishonest rectifier can purchase from the dishonest distiller at a very small price, as the latter by his quiet, illicit distilling has avoided payment of the Government tax. When he gets these spirits, however, the rectifier runs a great risk to get rid of them. According to the law he is required to explain where he purchases every barrel of distilled spirits which he carries into his house. He is furnished with a book for the purpose of keeping this record, and if at any time he has more spirits in his establishment than this book shows it is evidence that there is a fraud somewhere. In this dilemma, the rectifier who carries on this underhand swindle—has recourse to the United States Collector that he wishes a certain number of packages gauged to be sent away. The Gauger is sent down to do the work. He gauges the barrels, puts a stamp on each, and, the casks being duly numbered, so that it can always be traced. The gauger then makes a record of this gauging on the "stub," which is left in the stamp book from which the stamp is taken, and it is here where the fraud is perpetrated. He has, for example, gauged twenty-five packages, containing forty gallons each. He records that he has gauged twenty-five packages containing ten gallons each, and the Government tax is only paid on these ten gallons,—the Government being thus cheated out of the tax on thirty gallons. The barrel, however, contains the proper guage—it is sold for forty gallons, and the fraud is never discovered unless the barrel is taken and the stamp on it is compared with the "stub" in the stamp book. The purchaser knows nothing about this, and the detectable trick—the Goodwin Gauge—in the selling rectifier and the subsidized gauger are the only ones who are in the secret,—until, as in the case we write of,—the fraud is exposed, and then all is confusion.

These facts were brought out in the investigations made by the detectives under Collector Davis, and hence the seizure of the whisky which has caused such an excitement. There have been three lots gobbled up. There were 10 barrels at Munhall & Co.'s, on Water street; the firm had sold forty barrels to retailers, which could not be traced. Another lot of fifteen barrels was taken from Mr. A. B. Stevenson, on Second avenue; and a third lot of ten barrels from Mr. F. X. Nalle, on Penn avenue. These all came from the house of Messrs. Goldsen & Eastman, of Chicago. The wide acquaintance in all parts of the country, and has been one of the largest concerns engaged in the trade. They shipped large quantities in all directions, and the firm has been regarded as one of the wealthiest and most influential in the country.

When the facts as narrated above were developed, the Chief Detective authorities in Chicago were notified, and the members of the firm, as well as the two gaugers in the district, were arrested. One of the gaugers is now in jail, and the other parties have given bail for their appearance at Court.

When the collector first went to work on the first barrel, with the old stamp, the agent of the house was here, and affected great surprise when he saw the trifling affair. He explained that at a house doing such a large business as the one he represented, a visible mistake might be made, but that it was of small consequence. He also talked politely of not desiring to be tampered with in his business by officious detectives, and gravely hinted that those who stood in his way might be hurt. He employed a lawyer and made a great ado, but finding that the officials here were not of the nervous kind he veered around somewhat and began to speak of compromise. While on this tack he also spoke very frequently of the wealth of the firm he represented, in a way to indicate that money was no special object, but the bait was not taken, and he finally relapsed into his real condition of belligerency, but the feathers came down at last.

It is but proper to say in closing that the firms from whom the whisky was taken in Pittsburgh are in the very highest standing for swindle, and they were as much surprised as anybody when it was discovered. They bought the whisky in good faith, and had accepted drafts on them to pay for it. For instance, several of them had paid these drafts before they were notified by the Collector that something was wrong, and so they are not out of pocket, as the drafts will be returned unpaid.

The exposé of the fraud has created great excitement in the trade, and the Collector is now daily interviewed by dealers who are anxious to know from whom it is safe to buy. The result will be a more rigid scrutiny into the character of every establishment, and the influence cannot but be healthful.

Collector Davis says that the seventy-five barrels were all he could find in Pittsburgh of the "crooked" stuff, and that he thinks there is no more here. Our rectifiers are considerably elated over the affair, as they have been to a large extent ruled out of the market within the past year by being undersold in this foreign whisky. They could not manufacture at the price without great loss. Now that the fraud is exposed, the explanation is very simple, and they think honest dealers will have a fair chance in the market.

INSURANCE STATISTICS.

Business in Fire and Marine Insurance in Pennsylvania During the Past Year.

Insurance Commissioner Forster gives the following figures, showing the business done by the Fire and Marine Insurance Companies during the past year in our State:

BUSINESS OF 1874.

The following is a summary of the risks written, premiums received and losses paid by the stock companies lawfully doing business in this State during 1874:

	Risk's Written.
63 Pennsylvania companies	960,921,394
122 Companies of other States	4,180,549,032
14 Foreign Co.'s U. S. branches	1,060,200,809
Total	$6,203,671,235
	Premiums.
63 Pennsylvania companies	$11,740,201 41
122 Companies of other States	44,128,595,43
14 Foreign Co.'s U. S. branches	10,604,102 34
Total	$66,464,399 28
	Losses.
63 Pennsylvania companies	$ 6,275,193 96
122 Companies of other States	20,662,176 03
14 Foreign Co.'s U. S. branches	4,397,269 69
Total	$31,334,639 98

The assets of the above companies on the 31st of December, 1874, aggregated $122,037,972 82; liabilities $115,157,458.39. Total income during the year, $72,753,359.24; expenditures $56,893,493.20.

BUSINESS OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANIES.

The business of Pennsylvania stock companies during the year 1874, is represented by the following figures:

Income from premiums	$11,731,701 51
Paid losses, salaries, commissions, &c.	9,561,704 20
Excess of premium over expenses	$ 2,169,997 31
Income from rents, investments, &c.	$ 1,715,147 81
Total net income	$ 3,885,145 12
Deduct dividends	1,097,683 83
Excess over all expenditures	$ 2,787,461 29

This shows an exceptionally favorable result of the entire business of Pennsylvania Companies.

Included under the head of losses, salaries, &c., are the following:

Fire losses	$4,421,836 78
Marine losses	1,853,357 18
Commissions	1,191,162 66
Salaries	968,329 80
Taxes	297,377 66
Miscellaneous	661,610 75

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

Fees of office from January 1st to Dec. 31st, 1874	$14,231 20
Salary of Commissioner	$3,000 00
Salary of Deputy	1,800 00
Salary of Clerks	2,800 00
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,682 11
	9,282 11
Balance to credit of Dep't	$ 4,969 09

Sir Knights, Attention.

Sir Knights will find the regulation buff gloves, best quality, lowest prices, at

JOSEPH HORNE & Co.'s,
Retail Stores,
197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Get a Cool Hat

from Messrs. Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

THE TEMPLARS' CONCLAVE.

Arrival of Commanderies Yesterday—More to Come This Morning—Exercises Last Night in Library Hall—Decorations Throughout the City—Programme for To-day and To-morrow.

The holiday garb which our grimy city has assumed in honor of the advent of the Knights Templar has not been equaled since the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in 1872, or the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in 1873. All the principal streets of both Pittsburgh and Allegheny are resplendent with bunting and banners, and mottoes and words of welcome greet the pedestrian at every step. After night Fifth avenue, with its profuse decorations illuminated by thousands of gas jets, presents a particularly brilliant and beautiful picture, and elicited many expressions of admiration last evening. This is certainly a week of unusual display and ceremony, for it has been many months since so much of pomp and pageantry, combined with the exercises of Decoration Day, follow one after another, as they do here this week. The Knights began to arrive yesterday morning, and by dusk the hotels were crowded by them. A great many more will come to-day, and doubtless all who intend coming will be here in time to take part in the grand parade to-morrow.

THE COMMANDERIES.

The full list of Commanderies which will be represented here, together with the number of members in each, is appended. Several of the organizations have already arrived, as will be seen by the reports of the festivities only are sent: Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, 175 Knights; Jacques De Molay, No. 3, Washington, 40 Knights; St. Omer's, No. 7, 20 Knights; De Molay, No. 9, Reading, 50 Knights; Pilgrim, No. 11, Harrisburg, 10 Knights; Lancaster Commandery, No. 13, Lancaster, 50 Knights; Palestine Commandery, No. 14, Carbondale, represented; Cœur de Leon Commandery, No. 17, Scranton, represented; Kedron Commandery, No. 18, Greensburg, 25 Knights; Allen Commandery, No. 20, Allentown, represented; York Commandery, No. 21, York, represented; Baldwin II., Commandery F, No. 22, Williamsport; Hermit Commandery No. 24, Lebanon; Northwestern Commandery No. 25, Meadville, seventy-five Knights; Lewistown Commandery No. 26, Lewistown; represented; Great Bend Commandery No. 27, Great Bend; represented; Mount Olivet Commandery No. 30, Erie, 50 Knights; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 31, Tamaqua; represented; Columbia; represented; Allegheny Commandery No. 35, Allegheny City, 125 Knights; Mary Commandery No. 36, Philadelphia, 100 Knights; Calvary Commandery No. 37, Catawissa; represented; Rose Croix Commandery No. 38, 60 Knights, Titusville; represented; Freek Commandery No. 39, Ashland; represented; Clinton Commandery No. 42, Reading; represented; Talbot Commandery, No. 43, Oil City, fifty Knights; Franklin Commandery, No. 44, Franklin, forty Knights; Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Wilkesbarre; represented; Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Pittsburgh, seventy-five Knights. Uniontown Commandery, No. 49, Uniontown, thirty-five Knights. The visiting organizations are Sterrit Ville Commandery, of Cincinnati, and Wheeling Commandery, 40 Knights. The number of Templars present will probably exceed sixteen hundred before the close of the conclave.

THE GRAND OFFICERS.

The following officers of the Grand Commandary have selected the Monongahela House for their headquarters: R. E. Sir John Henry Dusenbury, Great Bend, Grand Commander. V. E. Sir Charles Henry Kingston, Philadelphia, Deputy Grand Commander. E. Sir Andrew John Kaufman, Columbia, Grand Generalissimo. E. Sir Wm. Henry Eagle, M. D., Harrisburg, Grand Captain General. E. Sir Samuel B. Dick, Meadville, Grand Senior Warden. E. Sir John P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, Grand Junior Warden. E. Sir Mark Richards Muckle, Philadelphia, Grand Treasurer. E. Sir Charles Eugene Meyer, Grand Recorder. E. Sir Hinkle and Taffelin, both of Reading, Grand Standard Bearer. Sir E. W. H. Eagle, Marietta, Grand Sword Bearer. E. Sir Edw. P. Kingsbury, Scranton, Grand Warden. E. Sir John Scott, Captain of the Guard.

Mary Commandery, of Philadelphia, numbering over two hundred, arrived yesterday. The visiting commanderies from Steubenville and Wheeling will get in this morning.

LAST EVENING'S EXERCISES.

Shortly before seven o'clock yesterday evening the Commanderies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, under command of Capt. C. W. Batchelor and Assistants, assembled at Library Hall in full Templar uniform and, forming in line, they proceeded to the Monongahela House, where they received the officers of the Grand Commandery of the State and escorted them to Library Hall, where the opening exercises soon concluded, commenced. The meeting was very largely attended, the hall being packed full, and as the rules required all present to wear the full uniform, it only added to the intensity of the heat, which was very uncomfortable. A great many of the Sir Knights were but spectators, they not being entitled to vote because of their not being active officers. The order of exercises comprised roll call, opening of the Grand Commandery, reading of the minutes of the last annual conclave, appointment of Committee on Credentials and reports of Grand officers and Committee on Credentials.

The election for Grand officers will take place at ten o'clock this morning and will be followed by the transaction of a quantity of routine business. This afternoon and evening the work of the Orders of Knighthood, required to be adopted in this jurisdiction, will be exemplified by the M. E. Grand Master, James H. Hopkins and other Grand Officers.

To-morrow the parade takes place, commencing at ten o'clock and following the route already published in the GAZETTE. In the afternoon the installation of the Grand Officers will take place in Library Hall, and in the evening a reception will be tendered them at the same place, which will be followed by a dance. All these ceremonies will be open to invited guests.

The headquarters of Hermit Commandery No. 24, of Lebanon, Pa., is at the Monongahela House.

OBITUARY.

Death of Capt. Theodore Bagaley.

We regret to have to announce that on Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, at the residence of his brother, Ralph Bagaley, Esq., one of Pittsburgh's best known and most highly esteemed young men died. We refer to Captain Theodore Bagaley, son of William Bagaley, Esq. Although his death was not wholly unexpected, as he has been a sufferer from that fell destroyer, consumption, yet many of his friends will no doubt feel surprised that he has succumbed to the stage of his malady. Captain Bagaley was in the prime of his early blood, being only thirty years of age, and has resided among us nearly all his life. To know him was to admire him. A more high-minded, honorable, courteous, and courageous man we have never had the good fortune to meet. Through all his misfortunes, the loss of his right arm and the sufferings from his disease, he was always the same patient, cheerful accomplished gentleman. Even while suffering most poignantly no friend of his could notice any change in his kindly demeanor. His strong will and great nerve power ever enabled him to hide from his relations the inroads which the insidious disease was making on his system. The Captain was one of the first to enter the volunteer service at the commencement of the war of the rebellion. He entered as a private in the City Guards in the 12th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Campbell in the three month's service. On the formation of the three year regiments he was made a Second Lieutenant of Company K, 63d Penna. By the death of his Captain and First Lieutenant he became Captain of his company, which he commanded until the battle of "White Oak Swamp," on the 30th of June, 1862. It was here, while endeavoring to keep his men sheltered from the murderous fire of the enemy that he bravely exposed himself, and was shot in the right shoulder. He was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, and here his arm was amputated. On his liberation, owing to his permanent disability, he resigned his commission. Since that time he has divided his time between our city and the Lake Superior iron district, where he had large interests. In the fall of 1872, whilst sojourning in the Superior region, he contracted the cold which ended his life. It has been the privilege of the writer to know and appreciate the many sterling qualities of head and heart which Capt. Bagaley possessed. His dry, keen wit, his terse, expressive way of uttering his views, and his firm, decisive character, made him always an agreeable companion and a welcome visitor. Generous to a fault, with a fine sense of self-respect, patriotic, humane, unrevengeful, high-spirited and noble in his aspirations, he was indeed a man whom Pittsburgh can ill afford to lose.

Knights Templar Grand March.

By our talented townsman, Prof. G. Biessner, of Pittsburgh Female College, as played by the Great Western Band last evening while the Knights Templar were on the march, elicited the most flattering encomiums from all who heard it. Prof. Biessner has it arranged for the piano also, and visiting Knights and others who may wish to carry home with them a souvenir of the present Conclave can procure a copy of the march by calling at Mr. S. Hamilton's Piano and Organ Rooms, 77 Fifth avenue, just over McCallum's carpet store, two doors below Masonic Hall.

Do Not Poison Your Children.

As many have done, by buying for their use Candies and Confections from parties who cannot assure you of their purity, but who can procure a copy of the march by calling at the French and American Confection Emporium of L. T. Yoder, 81 Smithfield street, you can purchase them at wholesale or retail without an iota of alloy or adulteration. He manufactures his own confections, and knows their composition to be genuine.

Sir Knights, Attention.

Sir Knights will find the regulation buff gloves, best quality, lowest prices, at

JOSEPH HORNE & Co.'s,
Retail Stores,
197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
238 Penn avenue.

Get a Cool Hat

from Messrs. Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

Republican State Convention at Lancaster to-day.

A lot of "crooked whisky" has been turned up in Pittsburgh.

Chicago "crooked whisky" was palmed off on some of our city dealers.

Those entitled to copies of the act of Assembly for 1875 can be supplied by calling on the Prothonotary.

Sampson's valve chamber is all right once more and the engine is again pumping water into the Bedford avenue basin.

The coal miners at Hite station, on the West Penn railroad, have struck for an advance of a quarter of a cent per bushel.

When old Fat Murphy dies the reporters should place a tombstone above his grave. He has furnished them many an item.

On and after June 1st the Sheriffs office will be closed promptly at four o'clock which rule will continue in effect until November first.

John O'Brien and Charles Sheehan were committed to jail yesterday for a hearing next Tuesday on a charge of felonious assault on patrolman McCann.

Mayor Phillips requests all business men on the routes of the processions to-day and to-morrow to keep their teams off the streets at the time of the parade.

Mayor McCarthy yesterday evening rendered his decision in the felony case against Palmer, Surdam and Thomas. He committed them to jail for trial at Court.

A banner suspended from a Sixth street hardware store bears the inscription "Pilgrims we greet thee; enter and partake." Yes; come in and have a little hardware.

Mrs. Arthur Boust, a laborers wife, residing at Larimer Pa., was struck by a freight train yesterday at eleven o'clock at the station named, and almost instantly killed.

William Fricke's jewelry store at No. 320 Liberty street, was robbed of three hundred dollars worth of watches on Monday afternoon. The thieves escaped without being detected.

The old Vigilant engine, which has been recently rebuilt, underwent a satisfactory test yesterday evening on the Allegheny wharf. It will likely be located in Temperanceville.

John Burns, one of the party who recently stole a locomotive from the yard of the Connellsville depot, has been committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail for trial for malicious mischief.

On Monday evening a thief or thieves entered the yard in the rear of the residence of Mr. S. D. Sholes, on Arch street, Allegheny, and carried off a large lot of clothing which had been placed on a clothes line to dry. The robbery was soon after discovered, but too late to apprehend the fellows.

In an item published yesterday, we stated that Messrs. Hartje, Wiley & Co., of Allegheny, had gone under the hammer of the Sheriff. We have since discovered that the statement was not correct, and that the establishment has not been sold out—a correction to which we cheerfully give place.

Officer Sohn, who was in attendance at a ball on Mt. Washington to keep order on Monday night, was assailed by six men and somewhat abused. Three of the ringleaders, named respectably Andy Fice, R. Miller and C. Gohen, were arrested yesterday morning, and were held for a hearing.

An information was made before Alderman Krehan of the SouthSide yesterday, by Johannes Kuhn, against P. Brown, charging him with forcible entry and detainer in taking possession of a stable in the Twenty-eighth ward, near Carson street. The defendant has been arrested and will have a hearing this evening.

An information charging William J. Kennedy with keeping a gambling house was lodged before Alderman Joseph Butler yesterday, by Frank McDevitt. Last evening Kennedy appeared before the same Magistrate and charged McDevitt with surety of the peace. A hearing in both cases will be had this evening.

J. A. Molens, a penitentiary prisoner, died in that institution on Saturday and was buried on Sunday. He came from Elk county, and had been convicted of horse-stealing. The remains were granted a Christian burial, and after services in the penitentiary chapel, on Sunday, were buried in the penitentiary lot in Uniondale Cemetery.

The Elmira *Gazette* Company sends the LEADER a sample supplement, an addressed postal card and a circular containing a proposition to furnish a patent outside.—*Leader*. The proposing company evidently understands just what the *Leader* needs. Everybody knows its outside now is but a reprint of the morning papers and its inside gobbled from the *Chronicle*.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Wm. Burton presiding. Ordinances were ordered to be prepared allowing Thomas A. Weger to erect a frame shop on Bradley street; John Craig, frame shop on Asylum alley; A. J. Neills, a frame building on Rebecca street, on condition that the parties pay the usual fee for the permits.

Louis Peters and Fred. Rife, who were arrested yesterday morning in East Liberty, by Detective Cupples and patrolman Grierson, with a wagon load of what was supposed to have been stolen railroad iron in their possession, were committed to jail by the Mayor for a hearing next Tuesday. The prisoners deny having stole the iron but allege that they bought it from an Irishman at Turtle Creek.

Of the picnicers who were arrested on Sunday, near East Liberty, Deputy Mayor Lowry fined six twenty-five dollars and costs, and eight others who appeared as witnesses were fined five dollars each. Seven were arrested for the same offense, and gave bail for a hearing. C. O. Hess, the proprietor of the ground upon which the picnic was held, has also been arrested on an information charging him with selling liquor without license, to minors and on Sunday.

At a meeting of the Sharpsburg and Etna Borough Temperance Union, held a few days since, the reports submitted showed that over 1,150 pounds flour, 120 gallons syrup, 189 lbs. salt pork, 100 lbs. of fresh meat, 162 quarts beans, 200 quarts corn-meal, 90 lbs. coffee, 37 lbs. sugar, 166 lbs. soap, 25 yards muslin, 40 yards calico, 22 yards flannel, 10 pairs new shoes had been distributed among the poor. A mass meeting will be held by the organization next Monday, at which time delegates to the Harrisburg Convention will be chosen.

The light-houses which it was stated would be placed on the Ohio river at dangerous points, have just been erected. There is one at the foot of Brunot's island, one at Merriman's-riffle, two at Deadman's bar, the upper and lower end, and so on down the river as far as Louisville. The river-men have not yet got their bearings, but they say that the light-houses will be of great use to them when they once get the lay of them. This new convenience is a very simple structure, being a post about the height of a man, above which is a white board facing the river, and against this board the lamp is hung. A very bright light is thus thrown out.

PERSONAL.

Sheriff John Hare was in Greensburg yesterday.

H. Hubbard, of the Wheeling *Standard*, is taking the conclave in.

E. T. Schultz, Grand Captain General of the Knights Templar of the United States is the guest of Hon. James H. Hopkins.

Most Eminent Grand Master Hopkins will exemplify the work of the orders of Knighthood this evening at Library Hall.

Gen. C. A. Miller has been relieved from command of the Third Brigade, and Col. E. C Negley assigned to duty in that position.

Col. L. F. Lytle, Grand Captain General of the order in Ohio, is stopping at the Union Depot Hotel, and will remain until the conclave is over.

Captain J. W. Wooldridge, formerly of the Thirtieth ward station house, was appointed Captain of the Central station yesterday. He was at his post of duty last night.

Ex-Speaker Blaine and Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, will deliver addresses at the dedication of Washington and Jefferson College, on the 30th of June.

John George Getsinger, formerly an afternoon patrolman on the South Side, was appointed Captain of the Thirtieth ward station house, yesterday, vice Wooldridge, transferred to the Central station.

John S. Young, Wm. H. Heck, Daniel Suter, Robert Rodgers, Kelly, Frank Mills, Wm. C. Hamilton and Samuel Davis, officers of the Philadelphia delegation of Knights Templar, are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

The Uniontown delegation of Knights Templar is quartered at the St. Charles Hotel. It comprises Wm. Hunt, Eminent Commander; Chas. H. Rush, Generalissimo; Thomas Brownfield, Captain General; N. A. Baillie, Past Commander, and Sir Knights Wm. T. Moore, S. M. Bailey, A. J. Gilmore and W. H. Speers.

ALLEGHENY RUNAWAYS.

Serious Injuries Inflicted Upon Three Persons.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a runaway, which will probably prove very serious, occurred in Allegheny. At the time mentioned, Mr. Chas. Sauders, a grocer, doing business on Ohio street, and another young man named Hoffman, drove down Sycamore street in a wagon. When near River avenue, the horse became frightened and ran off, when Hoffman leaped out and escaped with a few bruises. Sauders continued the wagon until it reached River avenue, when he was thrown out, and his head striking against a stone, he was knocked insensible. He was at once picked up and carried into an office near by and afterward removed to his home on Ohio street and medical aid summoned. It is feared that his skull was fractured, and his injuries are considered very serious.

On Monday evening, as Mr. John H. Dean a grocer on Rebecca street, was driving along that street near Allegheny avenue, the horse became frightened and ran off. Mr. Dean and a little boy named Hamilton were both thrown out. The former kept hold of the reins, and was dragged some distance and very badly bruised and scratched. The boy fell out and the wagon passed over him inflicting quite serious hurts. They were both taken to their respective homes and medical aid summoned. The boys injuries are considered of a serious nature.

The horse attached to Dunlap & Snamans carpet wagon also ran off yesterday afternoon, and the vehicle was demolished. No one hurt.

A SUMMER TOPIC.

Seasonable Hints for Sensible People —How to Make Life Endurable During the Heated Term.

The weather is just now the principal topic of conversation, in the social circle, in the street, in the cars, and in fact pretty generally wherever the meeting meteorological influences of the season have been brought to bear upon perspiring humanity. The great question, which is evoked by this wholesale reference to the weather, is how to keep cool, and many are the devices which are recommended to bring about that very desirable result. The most sensible and practical that we have heard of is that of changing the apparel so as to conform to the season—and it is because we recognize the good sense in this idea, that we have been calling special attention within the past few days to the stock of summer goods which has just been laid in at the retail store of Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co., Nos. 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

We have called particular attention to some of the special line of goods for which the house is famous, and of which there is a full stock, but to continue mention in detail *all* that can be seen in store at this establishment would be an endless, though it might be a very pleasant task. Passing over then, some of the other departments, we desire to call attention this morning to the full assortment of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, which is displayed. The assortment comprises Umbrellas and Parasols from 16 to 26 inches wide. The prevailing colors are very plain—plain blacks, browns, and navy blues, of silk and other materials. There is a variety in the way of handles, and some of them are superb. There are the ordinary handles of wood, and clothers of white ivory shell mounted, and pearls in a variety sufficient to captivate the most artistic taste. Then there are also children's parasols, pink, blue and green, an array that would make the juvenile eyes dance with delight, and which in beauty would be attractive as well to the adult. This department of parasols and umbrellas is especially complete this season, and the prices are down remarkably low. Ladies should call and take a look over the stock, and if they want an article of this kind, we know they will not go elsewhere.

Parasols and umbrellas, however, will not do everything in warding off the fervent effects of old Sol's rays; and to make the outfit ample, a fan should be added to the list, from the most costly and useless stock on hand at the retail stores. There is every style and every variety of make of fans from the plebian palm leaf to the dainty black silk, tipped with feathers. There are Japanese fans of all kinds, open or shut. The black silk fans are in various styles, the prettiest of which, perhaps, is that tipped with white feathers, and paintings, and beautiful handles. There is really no excuse for going without one of these artificial aids to raise the wind now, as the prices are lower than they have been for years, and the fans are being sold for emphatically "a mere song."

While the scribe was thus taking a look over this department, his attention was directed to the elegant display—so conspicuous that only a blind man would have failed to take notice—in the department for children's goods. There is a very large stock in store here, comprising apparel that would give to the homliest juvenile the beauty of a fairy, if properly selected. The chief styles in the Misses' and Children's line are the Gretchens. The costumes were for children from two to eight years of age, and were as beautiful as though they had just come from the looms of Fairy land.

The Carpet Department, which is just now attractive, and is generally thronged with patrons, is that where the gloves are kept. We have often had occasion to refer to the superiority of the stock kept on hand here, and need only say now that the Department is fully up to the usual standard. There is a large line of hand covering, comprising gloves of all sizes and styles for ladies and gentlemen. The ladies will find a full assortment of kids—all the latest fashionable shades, with from one to six buttons. There are fine English Lisle thread gloves, Modes, and slate colors, for street or opera; also a full line of kid-finish and Taffeta, both for ladies and children—a very handsome assortment. Gentlemen will also find provision made for them in the line of kid and fine Lisle thread gloves. And Sir Knights who wish to secure the best regulation buff will drop into Nos. 197 and 199, to secure the desired article.

Messrs. Horne & Co., thus, as will be seen by a glance over what we have heretofore written of the house, always keep in the front rank in the styles, and every department attests this. A signal evidence of this was given to us yesterday, just as we were leaving the stores, after a pleasant ramble through them. A lot of new goods had been received, and among them a brand new article, both as to make up and style. It is called "the Gem" lace cape, and certainly is every way worthy of the name. It is made of ruffles of lace, with grimp and bead fringe, set on heavy nett